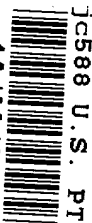


12/22/98



JC588 U.S. PT

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

PATENT

Docket No. D-350

**NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL**

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of  
Inventor(s): Robert B. Dybdal

For (title): ORTHOGONAL POLARIZATION AND FREQUENCY SELECTABLE WAVEGUIDE

**1. Type of Application**

This new application is an ORIGINAL application.

**2. Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) (35 USC 120) - None**

**CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.10**

I hereby certify that this New Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as enclosed therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date December 22, 1998 in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" Mailing Label Number FE89042600345 addressed to the: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231

Carole A. Mulchinski

(Type or print name of person mailing paper)

Carole A. Mulchinski

(Signature of person mailing paper)

JC542 U.S. PTO  
09/220184



12/22/98

3. **Papers Enclosed Which Are Required for Filing Date Under 37 CFR 1.53(b) (Regular) or 37 CFR 1.153 (Design) Application**

25 Pages of specification  
9 Pages of claims  
1 Pages of Abstract  
5 Sheets of drawing

☐ informal

☒ in triplicate

4. **Additional papers enclosed**

☐ Preliminary Amendment

☐ Information Disclosure Statement

☐ Form PTO-1449

☒ Small Entity Statement

5. **Declaration or oath executed by INVENTOR(S)**

☒ Enclosed

6. **Inventorship Statement**

The inventorship for all the claims in this application is THE SAME.

7. **Language: ENGLISH**

8. **Assignment**

☒ An assignment of the invention to The Aerospace Corporation  
P. O. Box 92957 (M1/040), Los Angeles, CA 90009-2957

☒ is attached

☐ will follow

9. **Certified Copy**

attached Certified copy(ies) of application(s) X are not applicable      are  
     will follow.

[illegible]

X Regular application

### CLAIMS AS FILED

Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate	Basic Fee
			\$790.00
Total			
Claims - 14 -20= 0 X		\$ 22.00	
Independent			
Claims - 3 -3= 1 X		\$ 41.00	00.00
Multiple dependent claim(s), if any		\$270.00	

   Amendment cancelling extra claims enclosed

Amendment deleting multiple dependencies enclosed

☐ Fee for extra claims is not being paid at this time

### Filing Fee Calculation

**\$790.00**

**11. Small Entity Statement(s)**

X Verified Statement(s) that this is a filing by a small entity under 37 CFR 1.9 and 1.27 is(are) attached.

**\$395.00**

**12. Fee Payment Being Made At This Time**

         No filing fee is to be paid at this time. (This and the surcharge required by 37 CFR 1.16(e) can be paid subsequently.)

/X/      Enclosed

<u>/X/</u>	Basic filing fee	\$ 395.00
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<u>X</u>	Recording assignment (\$40.00; 37 CFR 1.21(h)(1))	\$ 40.00
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**Total fees enclosed** **\$ 435.00**

(Application Transmittal [4-1]--page 3 of 4)

13. **Method of Payment of Fees**

☒ charge Account No. 01-0428 in the amount of \$ 435.00.  
A duplicate of this transmittal is attached.

14. **Authorization to Charge Additional Fees**

☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the following additional fees by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No. 01-0428.

☒ 37 CFR 1.16 (filing fees)

☒ 37 CFR 1.16 (presentation of extra claims)

☒ 37 CFR 1.16(e) (surcharge for filing the basic filing fee and/or declaration on a date later than the filing date of the application)

☒ 37 CFR 1.17 (application processing fees)

☒ 37 CFR 1.18 (issue fee at or before mailing of Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.311(b)).

15. **Instructions As To Overpayment**

☒ credit Account No. 01-0428.

Reg. No.: 32,096

  
Signature of Attorney

Tel. No. (310) 336-6708

Derrick Michael Reid  
Type or print name of attorney

THE AEROSPACE CORPORATION  
P.O. Box 92957 (M1/040)  
Los Angeles, CA 90009-2957

☒ This transmittal ends with this page.

(Application Transmittal [4-1]--page 4 of 4)

Applicant or Patentee: Robert B. Dybdal

Serial or Patent No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Filed or Issued: \_\_\_\_\_

For: Orthogonal Polarization and Frequency Selectable Waveguide

**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY  
STATUS (37 CFR 1.9(f) and 1.27(d))--NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION**

I hereby declare that I am an official empowered to act on behalf of the nonprofit organization identified below:

NAME OF ORGANIZATION The Aerospace Corporation

ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION P. O. Box 92957 (M1/040)

Los Angeles, CA 90009-2957

**TYPE OF ORGANIZATION**

☒ TAX EXEMPT UNDER INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CODE (26 USC  
501 (a) and 501 (c) (3))

I hereby declare that the nonprofit organization identified above qualifies as a nonprofit organization as defined in 37 CFR 1.9(e) for purposes of paying reduced fees under Section 41(a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code with regard to the invention entitled Dual Polarized Selectable

Waveguide

by inventor(s) Robert B. Dybdal

described in

☒ the specification filed herewith

☐ application serial No. \_\_\_\_\_, filed \_\_\_\_\_.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the nonprofit organization with regard to the above identified invention.

If the rights held by the nonprofit organization are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any charge in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

NAME OF PERSON SIGNING Robert Donald Matthews

TITLE IN ORGANIZATION Assistant General Counsel

ADDRESS OF PERSON SIGNING The Aerospace Corporation

P. O. Box 92957 (M1/040), Los Angeles, CA 90009-2957

SIGNATURE Robert Donald Matthews DATE 12/17/98

Applicant or Patentee: Robert B. Dybdal

Serial or Patent No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Filed or Issued: \_\_\_\_\_

For: Orthogonal Polarization and Frequency Selectable Waveguide

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NAME OF PERSON SIGNING Robert Donald Matthews

TITLE IN ORGANIZATION Assistant General Counsel

ADDRESS OF PERSON SIGNING The Aerospace Corporation

P. O. Box 92957 (M1/040), Los Angeles, CA 90009-2957

SIGNATURE

Robert Donald Matthews

DATE

12/17/98



Applicant or Patentee: Robert B. Dybdal

Serial or Patent No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Filed or Issued: \_\_\_\_\_

For: Orthogonal Polarization and Frequency Selectable Waveguide

**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY  
STATUS (37 CFR 1.9(f) and 1.27(d))--NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION**

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Los Angeles, CA 90009-2957

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Waveguide

by inventor(s) Robert B. Dybdal

described in

☒ the specification filed herewith

☐ application serial No. \_\_\_\_\_, filed \_\_\_\_\_.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

NAME OF PERSON SIGNING Robert Donald Matthews

TITLE IN ORGANIZATION Assistant General Counsel

ADDRESS OF PERSON SIGNING The Aerospace Corporation

P. O. Box 92957 (M1/040), Los Angeles, CA 90009-2957

SIGNATURE

Robert Donald Matthews

DATE

12/17/98

1  
2 PATENT APPLICATION  
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5 Docket No.: D350  
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8 Inventor(s): Robert B. Dybdal  
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11 Title: Orthogonal Polarization and Frequency Selectable Waveguide  
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14 SPECIFICATION  
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16 Statement of Government Interest  
17

18 The invention was made with Government support under  
19 contract No. F04701-93-C-0094 by the Department of the Air Force.  
20 The Government has certain rights in the invention.  
21  
22

23 Field of the Invention  
24

25 The invention relates to the field of antenna systems used  
26 in satellite communications where orthogonal polarizations are  
27 employed to increase system capacity.  
28

## Background of the Invention

The demands for satellite communication capacity have resulted in the implementation of several different techniques. One technique is to extend satellite capacity using orthogonal polarization states to send two independent signals to the same coverage region thereby doubling the information that can be delivered to that region. This technique is referred to as polarization reuse. The success of this technique depends in part on the ability to maintain the separation of the two signals to avoid mutual interference that degrades communication performance. The required signal separation in turn imposes requirements on the polarization purity of the signals.

Polarization reuse is very commonly used on commercial satellites operating at the C band (4-6 GHz) and Ku band (11-14 GHz) frequencies. The required separation between signals used in these systems depends on the power differences in the signal levels and the susceptibility of the reception to co-channel interference. A typical requirement for the polarization purity needed for signal separation is to limit the reception of the undesired signal to a level that is 27 dB lower, that is, 1/500 of the power, than the desired signal component. The degree of polarization purity needed to satisfy this requirement is significantly more stringent than the polarization purity required to insure minimal signal loss caused by polarization mismatch.

1 Different satellite systems, however, are not consistent in  
2 the polarization states used. Some systems use orthogonal linear  
3 polarization states while other systems use orthogonal circular  
4 polarization states. Within a given satellite system, antenna  
5 systems for a single polarization state have been developed.  
6 However, if antenna systems are developed for use with several  
7 different satellite systems, the antenna system requires the  
8 capability to select the polarization state depending on the  
9 satellite system being used. Clearly, antenna systems capable of  
10 operating with different satellite systems afford advantages in  
11 flexibility and potential cost effectiveness. However, such  
12 antenna designs have to be fully compatible with the requirements  
13 for each satellite system. In view of the various polarization  
14 signaling methods, antenna systems designed for inter-program  
15 compatibility must be capable of processing dual polarization  
16 signals with either linear or circular polarization states and  
17 must meet system requirements for polarization purity.

18  
19 The design requirements to achieve the requisite  
20 polarization purity must address the antenna, its feed system,  
21 and the ports for each polarization. These design requirements  
22 must be maintained over the entire bandwidth spanned by the  
23 satellite systems. The antenna, for example, must be designed  
24 with a high degree of symmetry so that cross polarized components  
25 are not generated that would degrade polarization purity.  
26 Similarly, the feed system must be designed to produce  
27 rotationally symmetric illumination of the antenna system and  
28 attention must be paid to the excitation of higher order modes

that produce cross polarized components that degrade polarization purity. The terminals of the feed system must be constructed with precision to avoid polarization coupling, and any combining circuitry used to transform polarization states must satisfy stringent matching requirements to avoid the generation of cross polarized components that degrade polarization purity. The satisfaction of the overall system requirements for polarization purity is limited by the aggregate of the imperfections in the antenna, feed system, terminals and transforming circuitry.

One fundamental limitation in the development of designs that permit selection of the polarization state results from the inherent imperfections when hybrid combining circuitry is used to transform polarization states. The conventional approach to this problem is to combine one of the polarization states with hybrid circuitry to obtain the other polarization state. The limitation of this approach lies with the inherent imperfections of the hybrid. Quadrature hybrids needed to convert the linearly polarized state to the circular polarized state can maintain a ninety degree phase shift but the amplitude response is unequal over the bandwidth. This amplitude imbalance results in coupling between the two polarization states resulting in co-channel interference. When linearly polarized components are transformed to circularly polarized components, for example, the circular components are obtained from the addition of equal levels of each linearly polarized component with a ninety degree phase shift between the components. Such combining is typically implemented using a quadrature hybrid. Practical hybrids provide the

1 appropriate ninety degree phase shift but exhibit the problem of  
2 an imbalance when combining the amplitudes that then varies over  
3 the required bandwidth. This amplitude combining imbalance is a  
4 limiting factor in achieving the polarization isolation needed to  
5 maintain signal separation. A similar limitation exists with one  
6 hundred and eighty degree hybrids used to combine circularly  
7 polarized components to obtain linearly polarized components.  
8 One problem with one hundred and eighty degree hybrids is the  
9 resulting phase imbalance. A second problem is the insertion  
10 loss inherent when using combining circuitry results. Such  
11 insertion loss degrades system sensitivity. The insertion loss  
12 reduces transmitted power delivered to the antenna and also  
13 limits the power handling because the thermal energy resulting  
14 from the insertion loss must be dissipated. The insertion loss  
15 in receiving antennas not only reduces the received signal  
16 strength but also increases the total system temperature, a  
17 factor that is extremely important when modern low noise  
18 receivers are used.

19  
20 A means of switching is also required to select between the  
21 polarization states. Three distinct switch technologies exist.  
22 Diode switch devices can switch very rapidly but are relatively  
23 lossy and limited in their power handling capability. Ferrite  
24 switching technology has somewhat less loss, slower switching  
25 time, and greater power handling capability and very low loss,  
26 but with disadvantageous slow switching times. The low loss and  
27 power handling capabilities are desired in this polarization  
28 reuse applications and rapid switching may not present a problem.

1 Thus, waveguide switch technology is preferred in this  
2 polarization reuse application having low loss and high power  
3 handling capabilities, but with slow switching times.  
4 Conventional waveguide switch has a single dominant waveguide  
5 mode. A dominant waveguide mode may be TE01 or TE10 for square  
6 polarized signals and orthogonally disposed TE11 for circular  
7 polarized signals. Tapers and frequency selective surfaces have  
8 long been used for frequency isolation. The most familiar  
9 waveguide switch uses rotating waveguide bends to route the  
10 signals between four ports. The conventional waveguide switch  
11 has two selectable position settings for aligning two curved  
12 waveguide section bends symmetrical about a rotating axis. The  
13 curved selectable waveguide section does not use reflecting  
14 surfaces, but rather circular or rectangular cross section  
15 waveguide sections. This dual position arrangement is analogous  
16 to a double-pole double throw switch. This configuration is  
17 commonly referred to as a baseball switch, because the waveguide  
18 bends resemble the stitching on a baseball. However, this switch  
19 technology is not capable of switching orthogonally polarized  
20 signals because the bends inherently result in coupling between  
21 the linear and circular polarized signals. These and other  
22 disadvantages are solved or reduced using this invention.



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1 waveguide sections. In the preferred form, the waveguide switch  
2 has two output ports respectively connected to the input port  
3 through a straight waveguide section and a bent waveguide  
4 section. The waveguide switch is preferably used to receive  
5 and/or transmit dual polarized signals through an antenna feed  
6 input port between a linear output port using the bent waveguide  
7 section coupled to a linear polarization state sensitive probe  
8 and a circular output port coupled to a circular polarized probe  
9 using the straight waveguide section providing the capability to  
10 select either linearly or circularly polarized polarization state  
11 signal transmitted through the antenna feed port. This present  
12 invention provides a high level of polarization purity needed to  
13 separate two independent signals by polarization. The present  
14 invention is directed to selectable waveguides having selectable  
15 waveguide sections to perform the polarization state selection,  
16 and the loss incurred by these sections is much less than the  
17 losses in hybrid combining circuitry used in the conventional  
18 polarization state transformations. The waveguide sections can  
19 be sized, cascaded and coupled to frequency sensitive tapers and  
20 couplers for both polarization state selection and frequency  
21 selection of signals in applications where multiple frequency or  
22 multiple polarization state operation is required, for example,  
23 in simultaneous C band and Ku band operation.

24  
25 The preferred selectable waveguide has two positions for  
26 respectively selecting one of two waveguide sections within the  
27 selectable waveguide. The selectable waveguide is capable of  
28 propagating the two independent orthogonal channels. A waveguide

1 is connected to an antenna feed capable of propagating two  
2 independent orthogonally polarized communication channels. A  
3 selector switch, knob, or other mechanical means on the waveguide  
4 is used to select one of the two waveguide sections to thereby  
5 select one of the two independent orthogonally polarized  
6 communication channels. Output ports of the selectable waveguide  
7 are used for separating the respective polarization states of the  
8 channels using respective polarization sensitive probes. The  
9 waveguide switch is thus used to route the transmitting or  
10 receive channel signals into either the circular polarized output  
11 port realized by an orthomode transducer capable of high  
12 polarization purity over wide bandwidths or to the linear  
13 polarized output port realized by an orthogonal linear polarized  
14 probe in the waveguide capable of high polarization purity over  
15 wide bandwidths.

16  
17 Preferably, the selector switch is used to transfer either  
18 linear or circular polarization signal components to respective  
19 ports. Like the conventional waveguide switch, the selection is  
20 preferably accomplished by mechanical rotation. Unlike  
21 conventional switches, however, the improved selectable waveguide  
22 has dissimilar waveguide sections that can respectively operate  
23 in two dominant modes. One switch setting consists of a straight  
24 waveguide section so that higher order modes and mode coupling  
25 does not occur. The second switch setting changes the direction  
26 of propagation by ninety degrees using a waveguide miter bend to  
27 avoid higher order mode generation. The axis of rotation is  
28 offset to permit the rotation of the switch and the port

1 alignment. The improved selectable waveguide switch of the  
2 present invention is effectively a single-pole double-throw  
3 waveguide switch using three ports.  
4

5 These selectable waveguide switches can be frequency sized  
6 and cascaded for multiple frequency applications. Such cascading  
7 can be readily performed when the switch has the straight  
8 waveguide section. When the switch is placed in the position of  
9 bent section containing a miter bend, the conducting miter is  
10 replaced by a frequency selective surface to allow passage of the  
11 higher frequency signals to subsequent selector waveguide  
12 switches. Frequency sensitive couplers and tapers can be coupled  
13 to the switches to various operational configurations for  
14 selecting the signal of desired frequency and polarization. In  
15 addition to the ability to maintain polarization purity, the  
16 waveguide sections of the selector switch have little loss in  
17 comparison to hybrid network losses in the conventional approach.  
18 These and other advantages will become more apparent from the  
19 following detailed description of the preferred embodiment.  
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## Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a drawing of a selectable waveguide switch shown in the straight position.

Figure 2 is a drawing of the selectable waveguide switch shown in the bent position.

Figure 3a is a drawing of a modified selectable waveguide having a modified bent waveguide section.

Figure 3b is a drawing of the modified selectable waveguide in the straight position with an attached coupler for multiple frequency operation.

Figure 4 is a drawing illustrating a cascade arrangement of selectable waveguides for multiple frequency operation.

## Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

An embodiment of the invention is described with reference to the figures using reference designations as shown in the figures. Referring to both Figures 1 and 2, a selectable waveguide can be positioned into one of two positions, a straight waveguide position shown in Figure 1 and a bent waveguide position shown in Figure 2. An antenna feed port 10 communicates a feed signal 12 to and from an antenna feed 13. In the straight

1 position, the antenna feed port 10 communicates the feed signal  
2 12 through a straight waveguide section 14 to a circular port 16  
3 communicating a circular port signal 18. The waveguide sections  
4 14 and 20 are physically sized to transmit and receive signals  
5 within desired frequencies bands. The circular port signal 16  
6 may be either a linearly polarized signal or a circularly  
7 polarized signal or may comprise a plurality of differing  
8 polarized signals. The circular port 16 is coupled a circular  
9 port probe 19 for communicating the circular port signals 18 to  
10 and from the antenna feed port 10. The feed signal 12 is either  
11 a linear polarized signal or a circular polarized signal, or may  
12 be a composite signal having a plurality of differing polarized  
13 signals having respective polarized states. In the bent  
14 position, the selectable waveguide communicates the feed signal  
15 12 through a bent waveguide section 20 to a linear port 22  
16 communicating a linear port signal 24 that may be either a  
17 linearly polarized signal or a circular polarized signal and that  
18 may comprise a plurality of differing polarized signals. The  
19 linear port 22 is coupled to a linear port probe 25 for  
20 communicating the linear port signal 24 to and from the antenna  
21 feed port 10.

22  
23 The bent waveguide section 20 has a reflecting surface 26  
24 for reflecting the feed signal 12 and linear port signal 24  
25 communicated through the bent waveguide section 20. The  
26 direction of the signal path through the bent waveguide section  
27 20 is reflected by ninety degrees using the reflecting surface 26  
28 in the path of the bent waveguide section 20 to communicate

1 linear polarized signals between the linear port 22 and the  
2 antenna feed port 10. The reflecting surface 26 is for  
3 reflecting signals 24 and 12 communicated through the bent  
4 waveguide section 26. This reflection is achieved by a miter  
5 bend to avoid mode conversion and coupling between the polarized  
6 component signals of the signals 24 and 12 that would reduce the  
7 separation between component signals.

8  
9 It should be apparent that the bent waveguide section 20  
10 could be a curved waveguide or other suitable waveguide section  
11 so long at it connects the feed port 10 to the port 22 when in a  
12 first position, and is therefore dissimilar to in shape to the  
13 straight waveguide section 20. Also, the straight waveguide  
14 section 20 could be a curved waveguide section or other suitable  
15 waveguide section so long at it connects the feed port 10 to the  
16 port 16 when in a second position, and is also therefore  
17 dissimilar in shape to the bent waveguide section 20. That is,  
18 the two waveguide sections 14 and 20 must be dissimilar in shape  
19 for connecting the feed port 10 to respective output ports 16 and  
20 22. However, curved waveguide sections are limited to a single  
21 polarization state. Additionally, while the preferred form has  
22 only two sections 14 and 20, additional sections could be added,  
23 so that there is at least a plurality of the dissimilar waveguide  
24 with respective sections and output ports.

25  
26 The port 10 is designated generally as an input port, and,  
27 the ports 22 and 16 are designated generally as output ports,  
28 but, ports 16 and 22 may transceive signals 24 and 18 to and from

1 the port 10 as the feed signal 12. The signal 12 is generally  
2 designated as an input signal having a plurality of component  
3 signals, such as signals 24 and 18, having differing orthogonal  
4 polarization states, such as linear or circular polarization  
5 states, left hand circular or right hand circular polarization  
6 states, and linear horizontal or linear vertical polarization  
7 states. The signal separation and isolation by desired  
8 polarization states are realized by polarization sensitive probes  
9 19 and 25 and waveguide switch selection at the respective  
10 straight and bent switch positions.

11  
12 To change positions from a bent waveguide position to and  
13 from a straight waveguide position, the selectable waveguide has  
14 a rotating selector knob 28 or other mechanical means for  
15 rotating a rotating element 30 supporting the bent waveguide  
16 section 20 and straight waveguide section 14 on a stationary  
17 housing 32. The selectable waveguide preferably uses the  
18 rotating element 30 in the stationary housing 32 to change  
19 positions for respectively communicating signals 18 or 24. As  
20 preferably designated, the selectable waveguide uses the bent  
21 waveguide 20 to communicate linearly polarized signals 24 and  
22 uses the straight waveguide 14 to preferably communicate  
23 circularly polarized signals 18. The bent waveguide section 20  
24 and the straight waveguide section 14 can have either a square or  
25 circular cross section and sized for the frequencies of interest.  
26 The manually actuated rotating knob 28 is rotated to connect  
27 either the bent waveguide 20 or the straight waveguide 14 between  
28 the antenna feed port 10 and either of the linear port 22 or the



1 circular port 16, respectively. Hence, the bent waveguide  
2 section 20 preferably communicates a linearly polarized signal 24  
3 as feed signal 12 between the linearly polarized port 22 and the  
4 antenna feed port 10, and, the straight waveguide section 14  
5 preferably communicates circular polarized signals 12 as feed  
6 signal 12 between the circularly polarized port 16 and the  
7 antenna feed port 12. Hence, the rotating knob 28 only has two  
8 positions, the first position connecting the linear port 22 to  
9 the antenna feed port 10 for linearly polarized signal  
10 communication, and the second position connecting the circular  
11 port 16 to the antenna feed port 10 for circularly polarized  
12 signal communication.

13  
14 The polarization sensitive probes 19 and 25 are preferably  
15 used to separate by polarization states the two orthogonal  
16 polarized signals 18 and 24. The linear port 22 may communicate  
17 two independent signals separated by orthogonal polarization  
18 states, such as, linear horizontal and linear vertical  
19 polarization states. Likewise, the circular port 22 may  
20 communicate two independent signals separated by orthogonal  
21 polarization states, such as, left hand and right hand circular  
22 polarization signals. Each of the probes 19 or 25 are preferably  
23 responsive to a predetermined polarization state and as such are  
24 used to isolate and separate two independent orthogonally  
25 polarized component signals.

26  
27 By rotating the rotating element for waveguide section  
28 alignment, the probes 19 and 25 are thereby rotated into a

position for receiving or transmitting one of the plurality of differing polarized signals, thereby perfecting a polarization state selection. The waveguide cross sections 14 and 20 remains unaltered from the antenna feed port 10 to either of the linear port 22 and the circular port 16. The cross section areas of the waveguide sections 14 and 20 remain fixed within the selectable waveguide. Because the waveguide cross section remains unchanged, no mechanism exists for polarization modifications from antenna feed port 10 through the waveguide sections 14 and 20 to the ports 22 and 16. Consequently, the waveguide does not degrade polarization isolation. The waveguide cross sections 14 and 20 may be square and in this case the signals are propagated on TE<sub>01</sub> and TE<sub>10</sub> waveguide modes. The waveguide cross section can also be circular and the signals 18 and 24 are propagated on orthogonal TE<sub>11</sub> waveguide modes. Hence, the waveguide cross section of the sections 14 and 20 is preferably preserved throughout the rotating member 30.

The waveguide section selection, and hence polarization state selection, by rotating the knob 28, may be by conventional mechanical means to route the feed signals 12 to one of port 22 and 16 to thereby place a respective polarization sensitive probe 19 or 25 in the path of feed signal 12. Like conventional waveguide baseball switches, the rotation can be manually performed or accomplished by using a motor drive that can be remotely controlled. However, the waveguide section selection knob 28 has the improved features of offering polarization state selection using dissimilar waveguide sections 14 and 20 and using

1 respective dissimilar polarization state sensitive probes 19 and  
2 25. The rotating knob 28 is used to both select one waveguide  
3 section 14 or 20, and to simultaneously select the one of the two  
4 respective probes 19 and 25 to perfect polarization state  
5 selection. The first switch selection position selects the  
6 straight waveguide section 14 and probe 19 to connect the antenna  
7 feed port 10 to the circular port 16, and to select the  
8 polarization sensitive probe 19 communicating signal 24 of one  
9 polarization state. The second switch selection position is  
10 obtained by rotating the knob one hundred and eighty degrees to  
11 select the bent waveguide section 20 of the selectable waveguide  
12 to connect the antenna feed port 10 to the linear port 22, and to  
13 select the probe 24 communicating signal 18 having a differing  
14 polarization state. Hence, the knob 28 is in effect a  
15 polarization state selection knob 28 to select one of a plurality  
16 of orthogonally polarized signals without coupling energy between  
17 the signals that would otherwise degrade the signal separation.  
18

19 Communication devices, such as probes 19 and 25, connected  
20 at the circular port 16 and the linear port 22, are designed to  
21 separate the component signals by their polarization states. A  
22 means for separating polarized signals 10 is to place probes in a  
23 waveguide section located ninety degrees apart in adjacent walls  
24 of the waveguides. Similarly, the ports 22 and 16 would separate  
25 polarized signals typically by an orthomode probe. These probes  
26 for separating signals by polarization are well known and capable  
27 of operation over wide bandwidths.  
28

1       The losses in dual polarized signal communication through  
2 the selectable waveguide result from the losses within the  
3 waveguide sections 14 and 22 which losses are very small. The  
4 losses in the waveguide sections 14 and 20 are less than the  
5 insertion losses associated with conventional hybrid networks.  
6 Thus, signal reception and transmission for the present invention  
7 are more efficient. The waveguide sections 14 and 20 are  
8 preferably used to select one of the two orthogonally polarized  
9 signals by virtue of the polarization sensitivity of the probes  
10 19 and 25, but can also be used to select signals 18 and 24 of  
11 differing frequencies.

12  
13       Referring to Figures 3a, a modified selectable waveguide 39  
14 may be used for both polarization state and frequency selection  
15 of the feed signal 12 communicated to the antenna feed 13. The  
16 modified selectable waveguide section 40 can be used in  
17 applications where multiple frequency operation is required. The  
18 waveguide 39 is initially sized to communicate signals within  
19 desired frequency bands. The modified selectable waveguide 39  
20 includes a modified bent waveguide section 40 having an extended  
21 straight portion 42 and a frequency selective reflective surface  
22 44. The extended portion 42 is aligned to the port 16 when the  
23 bent waveguide section 40 is aligned to port 22 when the modified  
24 selectable waveguide 39 is switched to the bent position. The  
25 frequency selective reflective surface 44 is used to reflect  
26 signals 24 of one frequency, such as low frequency signals, to  
27 the port 22, and to pass signals of another frequency, such as  
28 high frequency signals, to the port 16. The probes 19 and 25 can

1 then be used to select signals of differing polarization states,  
2 and by virtue of the frequency sensitive reflective surface 44,  
3 concurrently select signals of differing frequencies.

4  
5 Referring to Figure 3b, the modified selectable waveguide 39  
6 is attached to a coupler 46 having a left hand port 48  
7 communicating left hand port signal 47 to a left hand probe 49,  
8 and, having a right hand port 50 communicating right hand port  
9 signals 51 to a right hand probe 53. As such, the probes 53 and  
10 49 are used to isolate orthogonally polarized signals, such as  
11 right hand circular and left hand circular polarized signals. It  
12 should be apparent that the coupler 46 functions as a splitter  
13 providing two outputs, and that the coupler 46 and probes 49 and  
14 53 could, as well, be attached to port 22 for respectively  
15 communicating horizontal linear and vertical linear orthogonally  
16 polarized signals 24. The coupler 46 has a taper port 52 for  
17 attenuating low frequency component signals and passing high  
18 frequency component signals 54 to the probe 19. Hence, the  
19 modified selectable waveguide 39 can be modified to include means  
20 that provide frequency selection while the probes 15 and 19 can  
21 be used to select desired polarization states to isolate signals  
22 of interest. It should now be equally apparent, that the  
23 selectable waveguide of Figures 1 and 2, and or the modified  
24 selectable waveguide 39 of Figures 3a and 3b, can be used in  
25 combination with various probes, couplers and tapers to isolate  
26 signal of desired polarization states and frequencies. Further  
27 still, the selectable waveguide of Figures 1 and 2, and or the  
28 modified selectable waveguide 39 of Figures 3a and 3b, can be

1 cascaded and used in combination with various probes, couplers  
2 and tapers to isolate many different signals of respective  
3 desired polarization states and frequencies.

4  
5 Referring to Figure 4, two modified selectable waveguides, a  
6 front end waveguide 39a and a back end waveguide 39b, are  
7 cascaded for multiple frequency and multiple polarization state  
8 communication applications. Frequency selection and polarization  
9 state selection are enabled by the cascaded arrangement in  
10 combination with various probes, couplers and tapers. The two  
11 waveguides 39a and 39b are both shown in the straight position,  
12 but either or both may be rotated to the bent position, thereby  
13 providing a four position cascaded arrangement providing a  
14 straight-straight position, a straight-bent position, a  
15 bent-straight position and a bent-bent position.

16  
17 In the straight position, the waveguide dimension is chosen  
18 to permit propagation of all system frequencies. The straight  
19 position is preferably used for communicating circularly  
20 polarized signals at the lower frequencies. All of the signals  
21 propagate unmodified through the straight waveguide sections  
22 14ab. At the output circular port 16a of the modified selectable  
23 waveguide 39a, the coupler 46a is used to separate the lowest  
24 frequency signals into ports 48a and 50a. The port 48a can be  
25 used for left hand polarized signals, and the port 50a can be  
26 used for selecting right hand polarized signals in the lowest  
27 frequency band. The coupler 46a is transparent to the higher  
28 frequencies. The design of such couplers is well known and

commonly used. The waveguide taper 52a follows the coupler 46a so that the waveguide size is reduced permitting propagation of signals of all frequencies except the lowest frequency signals. The second modified selectable waveguide 39b has smaller dimensions and follows the taper port 52a. The selectable waveguide 39a is transparent to frequency bands above the lowest frequencies. The coupling of the lower frequency band to ports 22ab is enabled in the bent positions. The miter bends have frequency selection surfaces 44ab in place of a conducting surface 26 used by the single frequency selectable waveguide switch design. These frequency selective miter surfaces 44ab reflect the lowest frequency signals 24ab into the linearly polarized ports 22ab for connection to respective probes 25ab. The frequency selective miter surfaces 44ab are transparent to higher frequencies so that the higher frequency signals 54a can be communicated through the cascaded arrangement at the higher frequencies.

Each of the modified selectable waveguides 39ab, respectively includes ports 16ab, 22ab, 48ab and 50ab, tapers 52ab, straight waveguide sections 14ab, and bent waveguide sections 40ab. Waveguide 39a has the feed port 10a receiving the feed signal 12 and provides the output signal 54a that is fed into the feed port 10b of waveguide 39b to provide the output signal 54b to probe 19. Probes 25ab respectively communicating signals 24ab, probes 49ab respectively communicating signals 47ab, probes 53ab respectively communicating signals 51ab, and probe 19 communicating signal 54b, all of which can be used for

1 selecting signals of differing frequencies and polarization  
2 states.

3  
4 The cascaded arrangement places the low frequency band  
5 modified selectable waveguide 39a closest to the antenna feed  
6 port 10a and the antenna feed 13, whereas the high frequency band  
7 modified selectable waveguide 39b may be used to communicate  
8 signals in a high frequency band. In the polarized selectable  
9 waveguide 39a closest to the antenna feed 13, a modification can  
10 be made to miter bend. In single frequency designs, the miter  
11 bend 44a consists of a conducting surface 26. In the multiple  
12 frequency design, the conducting miter surface 26 is replaced by  
13 a frequency selective surface 44a capable of reflecting the  
14 lowest frequency components and passing the higher frequency  
15 components. The coupler 46a passes only low frequency signals to  
16 ports 48a and 50b. The coupler 46b passes only high frequency  
17 signals to the ports 48b and 50b. Another frequency selective  
18 surface 44b can be used to prevent mode conversion and signal  
19 loss for the higher frequency components. The frequency  
20 selective surfaces 44a and 44b and taper ports 52a and 52 can be  
21 used for low, high, higher frequency band isolation.

22  
23 In the straight-straight position, the arrangement passes  
24 low frequency signals 47a and 51a, passes high frequency signals  
25 54a, 47b and 50b, and passes higher frequency signals 54b. In  
26 the bent-straight position, the arrangement passes low frequency  
27 signals 25a, passes high frequency signals 54a, 47b and 50b, and  
28 passes higher frequency signals 54b. In the straight-bent



1 position, the arrangement passes low frequency signals 47a and  
2 51a, passes high frequency signals 54a, 25b, 47b and 51b, and  
3 passes higher frequency signals 54b. In the bent-bent position,  
4 the arrangement passes low frequency signals 25a, passes high  
5 frequency signals 54a and 25b, and passes higher frequency  
6 signals 47b, 50b, and 54b. Preferably, the port 22a communicates  
7 low frequency linearly polarized signals 24a to probe 25a, port  
8 48a communicates low frequency left hand circularly polarized  
9 signals 47a to probe 49a, port 50a communicates low frequency  
10 right hand circularly polarized signals 51a to probe 53a, port  
11 52a communicates high frequency signals to port 10b, port 22b  
12 communicates high frequency linearly polarized signals 24b to  
13 probe 25b, port 48b communicates high frequency left hand  
14 circularly polarized signals 47b to probe 49b, port 50b  
15 communicates high frequency right hand circularly polarized  
16 signals 51b to probe 53b, and port 52b communicates higher  
17 frequency signals to probe 19.

18  
19 As may now be apparent, several selectable waveguides in  
20 combination with various frequency sensitive couplers and tapers  
21 can be coupled together and cascaded to provide a plurality of  
22 polarization states and frequency selections, all by means of  
23 simple rotation of the selectable waveguides. Hence, the  
24 selectable waveguide can be used for multiple frequency and  
25 multiple polarization selection and operation using both the  
26 straight and bent positions and using frequency selective tapers,  
27 coupler, and surfaces. These switches are cascaded so that the  
28 polarization selection can be made at desired frequencies. This

1 cascade arrangement permits independent polarization selection at  
2 each of the used frequencies.

3  
4 The selectable waveguide switch can be readily applied a  
5 frequency selection application. However, other applications  
6 exist for the selectable waveguide. Waveguide switches are  
7 commonly used to connect other alternatives or redundant  
8 electronics into systems. For antennas designed to operate with  
9 several different satellites, the selectable switch can be used  
10 advantageously with different transmitters. As an example, a  
11 system may be required to provide both low and high data rate  
12 communications with different satellite systems. The transfer of  
13 high data rate information generally requires higher transmitted  
14 power than low data rate communications, and the frequency  
15 assignments within the band may differ somewhat between the  
16 satellite systems. The selectable waveguide switch can be used  
17 to connect two different transmitters having different power  
18 capabilities to the same antenna feed. Another common  
19 requirement is to be able to switch transmitters between the  
20 antenna and a dummy load. The dummy load permits operating the  
21 transmitters for diagnostic testing without radiating through the  
22 antenna causing needless interference. The selectable waveguide  
23 switch can be used advantageously in this application permitting  
24 use of a single dummy load for both orthogonal polarization  
25 states. Such a design can be more compact than one using two  
26 dummy loads for each polarization state. Those skilled in the  
27 art can make enhancements, improvements, and modifications to  
28 enhance the invention and extend the application of the

1 selectable waveguide switch. However, those enhancements,  
2 improvements and modifications may nonetheless fall within the  
3 spirit and scope of the following claims.

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1 What is claimed is

2

3 1. A selectable waveguide having a first position and second  
4 position for communicating a signal between an input port and a  
5 first output port and a second output port, the selectable  
6 waveguide comprising,

7 a first waveguide section having a first waveguide shape for  
8 communicating the signal between the input port and the first  
9 output port when the selectable waveguide is in the first  
10 position, and

11 a second waveguide section having a second waveguide shape  
12 for communicating the signal between the input port and the  
13 second output port when the selectable waveguide is in the second  
14 position.

15

16 2. The selectable waveguide of claim 1 wherein

17 the input port is an antenna feed port,

18 the first waveguide shape is straight between the input port  
19 and the first output port, and

20 the second waveguide shape is bent defined by a reflecting  
21 surface for reflecting the signal between input port and the  
22 second port.

23

24

25

26

27

28

1 3. The selectable waveguide of claim 1 wherein,

2 the signal is communicated between an antenna feed coupled  
3 to the input port and a first probe coupled to the first output  
4 port through the first waveguide section when the signal is a  
5 first polarized signal, and

6 the signal is communicated between an antenna feed coupled  
7 to the input port and a second probe coupled to the second output  
8 port through the second waveguide section when the signal is a  
9 second polarized signal.

10  
11  
12 4. The selectable waveguide of claim 1 further comprising,

13 a rotating element for supporting the first and second  
14 waveguide sections, the rotating element can be rotated into the  
15 first and second positions,

16 a knob for manually rotating the rotating element between  
17 the first and second position, and

18 a stationary housing for supporting the rotating element.  
19  
20  
21  
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28

1 5. A selectable waveguide having a first and second position  
2 for respectively communicating first or second signals from an  
3 antenna feed to respective first and second probes, the  
4 selectable waveguide comprising,  
5 an antenna feed port coupled to the antenna feed for  
6 communicating the signals between the antenna feed and the first  
7 and second probes,  
8 a first waveguide section having a first shape and coupled  
9 to the antenna feed port for communicating the first signal,  
10 a first port coupled between the first probe and the first  
11 waveguide section for communicating the first signal between the  
12 first probe and the first waveguide section,  
13 a second waveguide section having a second shape and coupled  
14 to the antenna feed port for communicating the second signal,  
15 a second port coupled between the second probe and the  
16 second waveguide section for communicating the second signal  
17 between the second probe and the second waveguide section, and  
18 an element for supporting the first and second waveguide  
19 sections, the element having a first position for communicating  
20 the first signal between the antenna feed port through the first  
21 waveguide section to the second port, the element having a second  
22 position for communicating the second signal between the antenna  
23 feed port through the second waveguide section to the second  
24 port.

1 6. The selectable waveguide of claim 5 wherein,  
2 the element is a rotating element,  
3 the first signal is a first polarized signal,  
4 the first waveguide shape is straight,  
5 the second signal is a second polarized signal,  
6 the second waveguide shape is bent at ninety degrees having  
7 a forty-five degree reflective surface, and  
8 the selectable waveguide is for selecting the communicating  
9 of either the first or second polarized signals, the first and  
10 second polarized signals are orthogonal to each other.

11  
12 7. The selectable waveguide of claim 5 wherein,  
13 the element is a rotating element,  
14 the first signal is a circularly polarized signal,  
15 the first waveguide shape is straight,  
16 the second signal is a linearly polarized signal,  
17 the second waveguide shape is bent at ninety degrees having  
18 a forty-five degree reflective surface, and  
19 the selectable waveguide is for selecting the communication  
20 of either the circularly polarized signal or the linearly  
21 polarized signal.

1 8. The selectable waveguide of claim 5 wherein,

2 the second signal comprises a high frequency signal and a  
3 low frequency signal,

4 the reflective surface is a frequency selective reflective  
5 surface for reflecting low frequency signals to the second port  
6 and for passing high frequency signals to the first port,

7 the second waveguide section comprises a waveguide extension  
8 extending from the frequency selective reflective surface and the  
9 first port for communicating the high frequency signals to the  
10 first probe through the first port when the selectable waveguide  
11 is in the second position.

12  
13 9. A selectable waveguide arrangement for respectively  
14 communicating first, second or third signals from an antenna feed  
15 to respective first, second and third probes, the selectable  
16 waveguide arrangement comprising a front end selectable waveguide  
17 and a back end selectable waveguide, wherein,

18 the front end selectable waveguide comprises:

19 an antenna feed port coupled to the antenna feed for  
20 communicating the first, second and third signals between the  
21 antenna feed and the first, second and third probes;

22 a first front end waveguide section having a first front end  
23 shape and coupled to the antenna feed port for communicating the  
24 second and third signals;

25 a first front end port coupled to back end selectable  
26 waveguide for communicating the second and third signals between  
27 the antenna feed port and the back end selectable waveguide;

28



1 a second front end waveguide section having a second front  
2 end shape and coupled to the antenna feed port for communicating  
3 the first signal;

4 a second front end port coupled between the first probe and  
5 the second front end waveguide section for communicating the  
6 first signal between the antenna feed port and the first probe  
7 through the second front end waveguide section; and

8 a front end element for supporting the first front end  
9 waveguide section and the second front end waveguide section, the  
10 front end element has a first front end position for  
11 communicating the second and third signals between the antenna  
12 feed port through the first front end waveguide section through  
13 the first front end port to the back end selectable waveguide,  
14 the front end element has a second front end position for  
15 communicating the first signal between the antenna feed port  
16 through the second front end waveguide section through the second  
17 front end port to the first probe, and wherein,

18 the back end selectable waveguide comprises:

19 a back end input port coupled to the first front end port  
20 for communicating the second and third signals between the first  
21 front end port respectively to the second and third probes;

22 a first back end waveguide section having a first back end  
23 shape and coupled to the back end input port for communicating  
24 the second and third signals;

25 a first back end port coupled to the first back end  
26 waveguide section for communicating the third signal between the  
27 back end input port and the third probe through the first back  
28 end waveguide section;

1 a second back end waveguide section having a second back end  
2 shape and coupled to the back end input port for communicating  
3 the second signal;

4 a second back end port coupled between the second back end  
5 waveguide section and the second probe for communicating the  
6 second signal between the back end input port and the second  
7 probe through the second back end waveguide section; and

8 a back end element for supporting the first back end  
9 waveguide section and the second back end waveguide section, the  
10 back end element has a first back end position for communicating  
11 the third signal between the back end input port through the  
12 first back end waveguide section through the first back end port  
13 to the third probe, the back end element has a second back end  
14 position for communicating the second signal between the back end  
15 input port through the second back end waveguide section through  
16 the second back end port to the second probe.

17  
18 10. The selectable waveguide arrangement of claim 9 wherein,

19 the first front end waveguide section shape is straight and  
20 uniform in cross section between the antenna feed port and the  
21 first front end port,

22 the first back end waveguide section shape is straight and  
23 uniform in cross section between the back end input port and the  
24 first back end port,

25 the second front end waveguide section shape is bent at  
26 ninety degrees having a forty-five degree reflective surface and  
27 uniform in cross section between the antenna feed port and the  
28 second front end port, and

1 the second back end waveguide section shape is bent at  
2 ninety degrees having a forty-five degree reflective surface and  
3 uniform in cross section between the back end input port and the  
4 second back end port.

5  
6  
7 11. The selectable waveguide arrangement and claim 9 wherein,  
8 the first and second front end waveguide sections have a  
9 smaller cross section than the first and second back end  
10 waveguide sections.

11  
12  
13 12. The selectable waveguide arrangement of claim 9 wherein the  
14 second and third signals are polarized signals and are  
15 orthogonally polarized respecting each other.

16  
17  
18 13. The selectable waveguide arrangement of claim 9, wherein the  
19 first front end port is a tapered port for attenuating low  
20 frequency components of the second and third signals.

1 14. The selectable waveguide arrangement of claim 9, wherein the  
2 third signal comprises a fourth signal and a fifth signal, the  
3 selectable waveguide arrangement is coupled to a fourth probe and  
4 a fifth probe, selectable waveguide arrangement further  
5 comprises,

6 a coupler coupled to the first front end port and comprising  
7 a fourth port and fifth port respectively coupled to the fourth  
8 and fifth probes, the fourth and fifth signals are orthogonally  
9 polarized and the fourth and fifth probes are polarization  
10 sensitive to respectively communicate the fourth and fifth  
11 signals between the antenna feed port and the fourth and fifth  
12 probes through the first front end waveguide section and fourth  
13 and fifth ports.

Abstract of the Disclosure

A selectable waveguide transitions between two positions to at least two independent signals by their polarization or frequency. This waveguide consists of dissimilar wave sections coupled to an antenna feed and is mechanically actuated for signal selection switching to route signals to output ports and respective probes that are polarization sensitive. The waveguide sections offer high polarization purity so that signal components remain separated to avoid mutual interference and low insertion loss to maintain system efficiency. Selectable waveguide can be extended for multiple polarization and frequency operation. Frequency selective surfaces and tapers establish pass bands and attenuation levels for frequency selection. The selectable waveguide is suitable for both frequency and polarization selectively in antenna system. Selectable waveguides can be cascaded and mechanically actuated for creating selectable waveguides arrangements enabling a wide variety of frequency and polarization selectively operating through a single apparatus.

**PATENT**

Attorney's Docket No. D-350

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**COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

---

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

**TYPE OF DECLARATION**

This declaration is of the following type:

/X/ original

**INVENTORSHIP IDENTIFICATION**

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**TITLE OF INVENTION**

---

ORTHOGONAL POLARIZATION AND FREQUENCY SELECTABLE WAVEGUIDE

---

**SPECIFICATION IDENTIFICATION**

The specification of which is attached hereto.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF REVIEW OF PAPERS AND DUTY OF CANDOR**

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations section 1.56(a).

/X/ In compliance with this duty there is attached an information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.97.

(Declaration & Power of Attorney --page 1 of 2)

**POWER OF ATTORNEY**

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agents(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Derrick Michael Reid, Reg. No. 32,096

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Derrick M. Reid  
(310) 336-6708

**DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

**SIGNATURE(S)**

Full name of sole or first inventor: Robert B. Dybdal

Inventor's signature: Robert B. Dybdal

Date: December 16, 1998 Country of Citizenship: U.S.A.

Residence: 2549 Palos Verdes Dr. West, Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274

Post Office Address: 2549 Palos Verdes Dr. West, Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274

Full name of second joint inventor, if any, \_\_\_\_\_

Inventor's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Country of Citizenship: U.S.A.

Residence: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Full name of third joint inventor, if any: \_\_\_\_\_

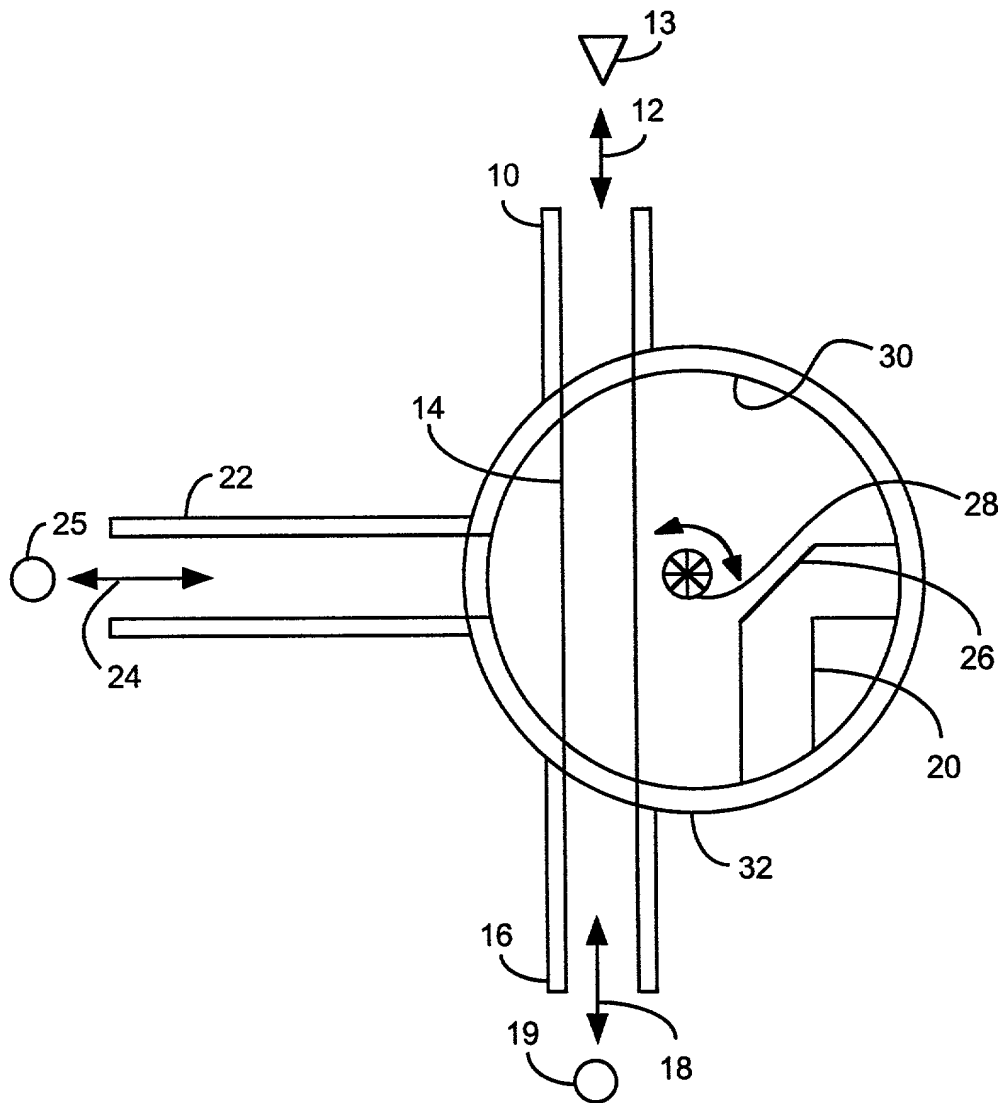
Inventor's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Country of Citizenship: \_\_\_\_\_

Residence: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office Address: \_\_\_\_\_

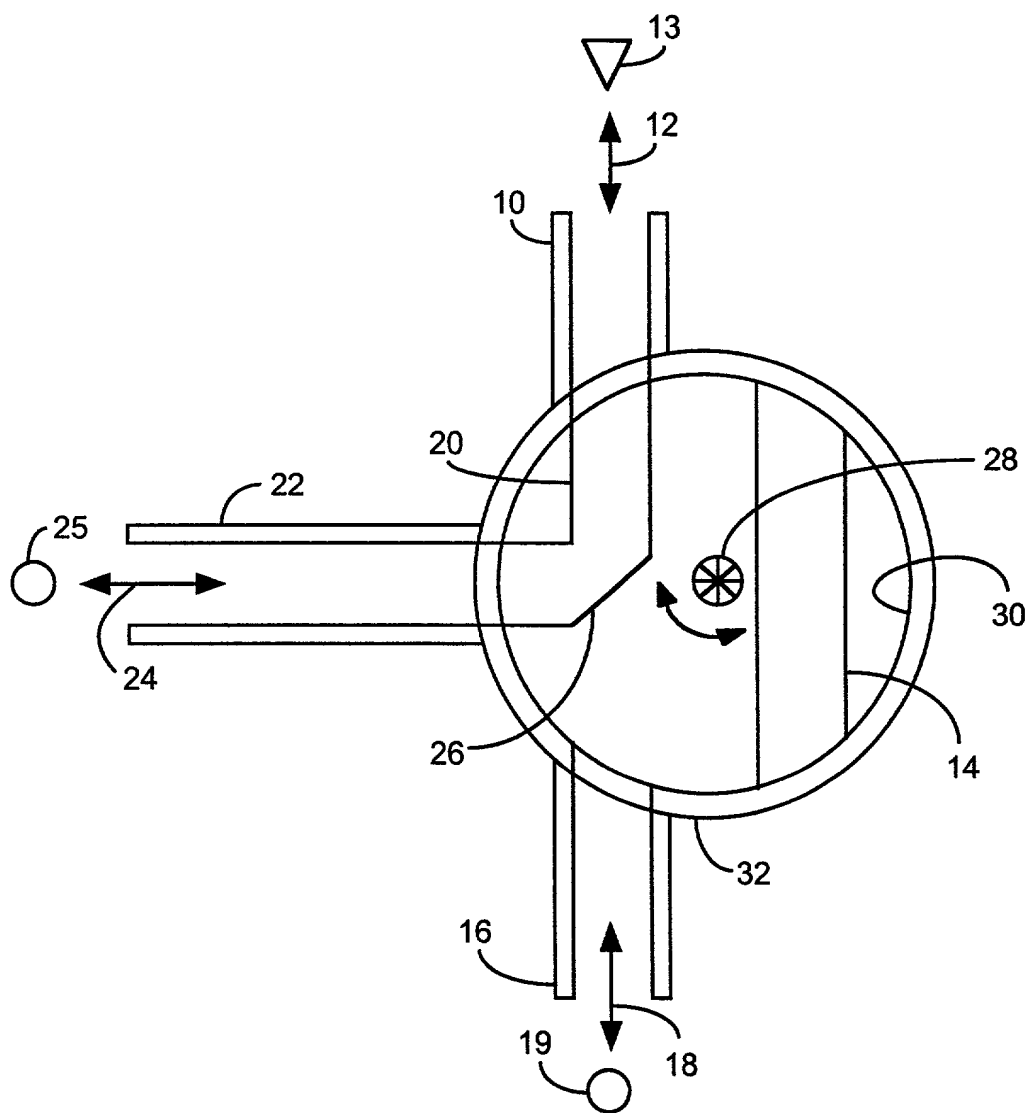
X This Declaration ends with this page-- page 2 of 2)



STRAIGHT POSITIONED SELECTABLE WAVEGUIDE

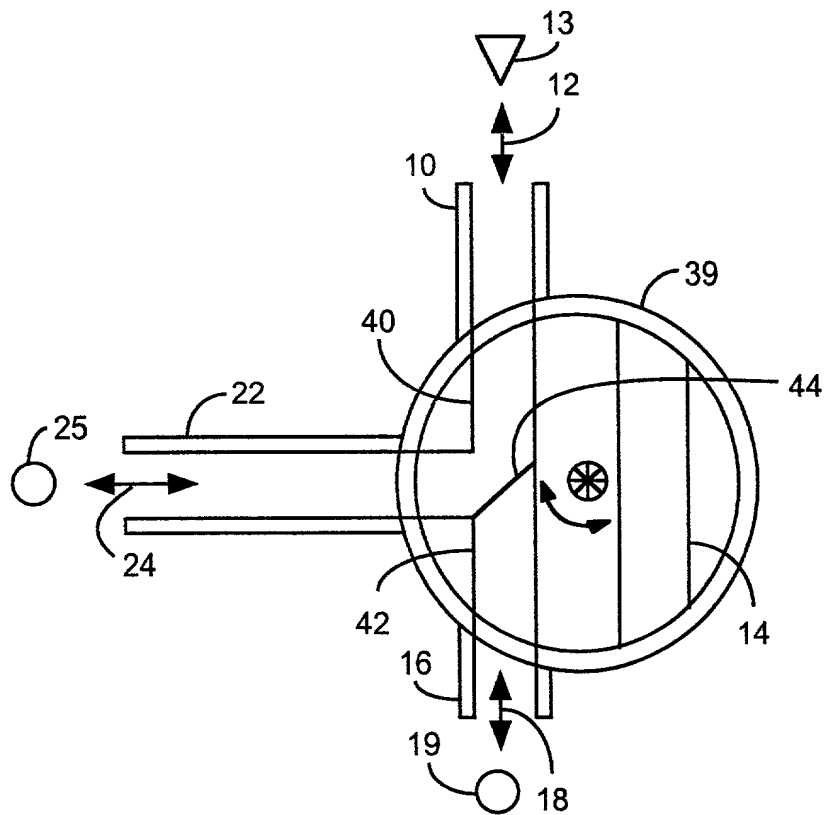
FIG. 1





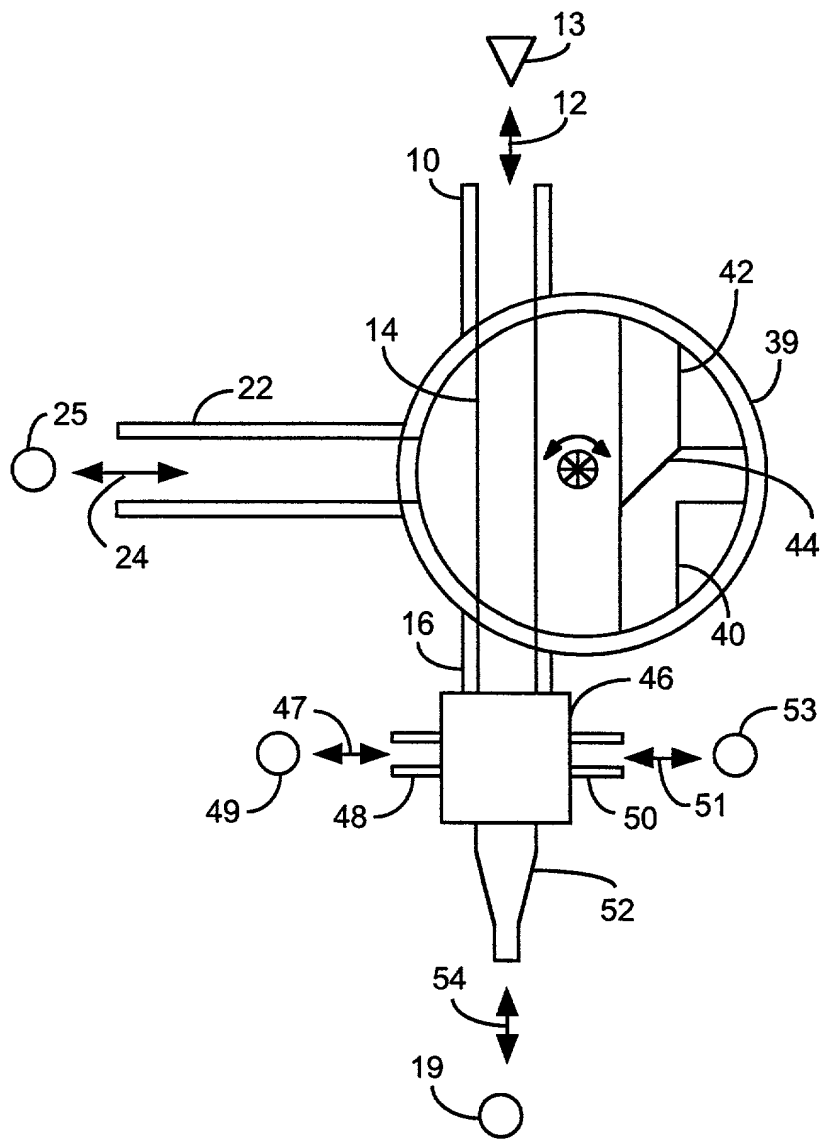
BENT POSITIONED SELECTABLE WAVEGUIDE

FIG. 2



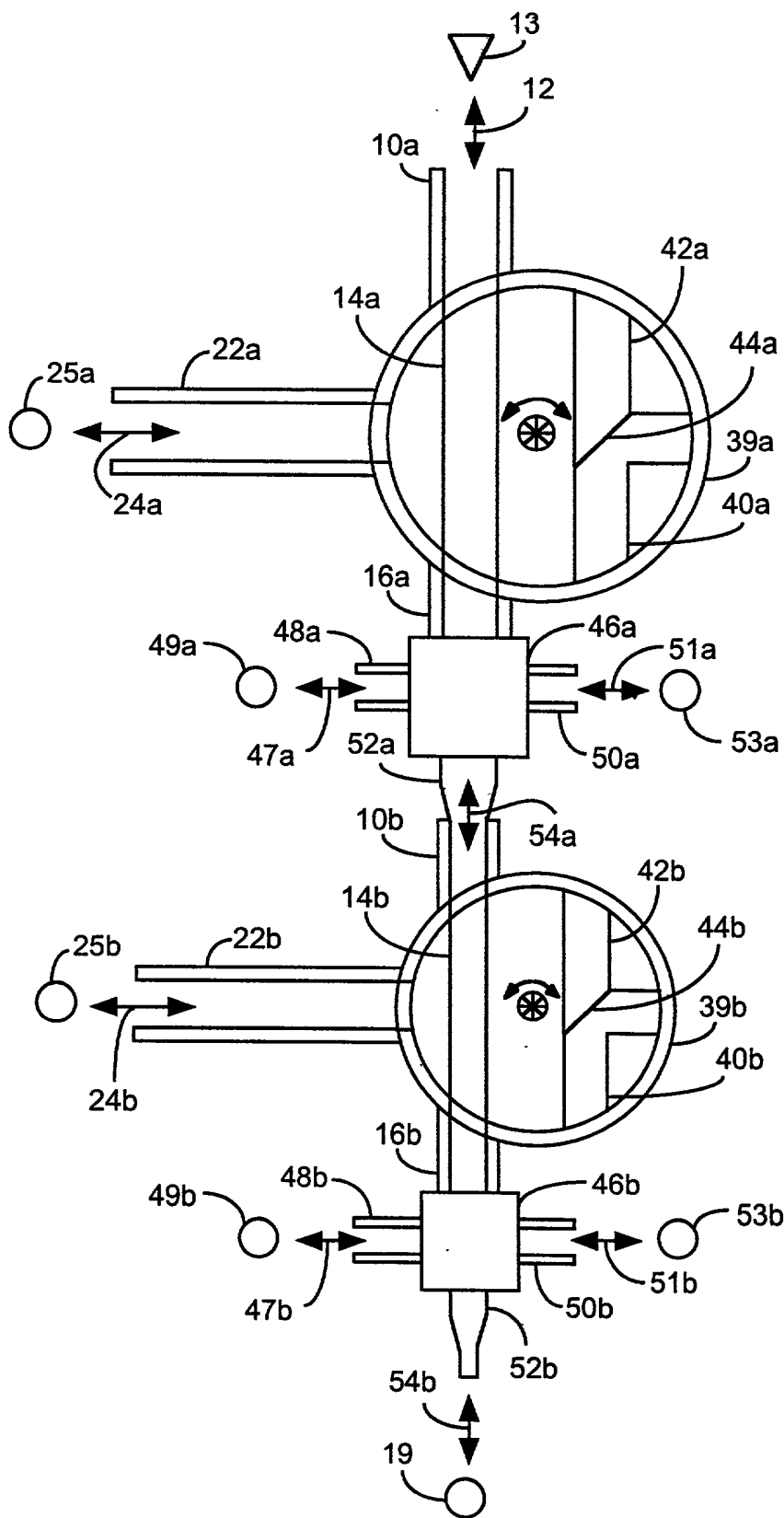
MODIFIED BENT POSITIONED WAVEGUIDE

FIG. 3A



STRAIGHT POSITIONED WAVEGUIDE

FIG. 3B



CASCADED SELECTABLE WAVEGUIDES

FIG. 4

**PATENT**

Attorney's Docket No. D-350

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**COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

---

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

**TYPE OF DECLARATION**

This declaration is of the following type:

/X/ original

**INVENTORSHIP IDENTIFICATION**

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**TITLE OF INVENTION**

---

ORTHOGONAL POLARIZATION AND FREQUENCY SELECTABLE WAVEGUIDE

---

**SPECIFICATION IDENTIFICATION**

The specification of which is attached hereto.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF REVIEW OF PAPERS AND DUTY OF CANDOR**

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations section 1.56(a).

/X/ In compliance with this duty there is attached an information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.97.

(Declaration & Power of Attorney --page 1 of 2)

**POWER OF ATTORNEY**

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agents(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Derrick Michael Reid, Reg. No. 32,096

**SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO:**

Derrick M. Reid  
Patent Attorney  
The Aerospace Corporation  
P. O. Box 92957 (M1/040)  
Los Angeles, CA 90009-2957

**DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO:**

Derrick M. Reid  
(310) 336-6708

**DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

**SIGNATURE(S)**

Full name of sole or first inventor: Robert B. Dybdal

Inventor's signature: Robert B. Dybdal

Date: December 16, 1998 Country of Citizenship: U.S.A.

Residence: 2549 Palos Verdes Dr. West, Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274

Post Office Address: 2549 Palos Verdes Dr. West, Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274

Full name of second joint inventor, if any, \_\_\_\_\_

Inventor's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Country of Citizenship: U.S.A.

Residence: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Full name of third joint inventor, if any: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventor's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Country of Citizenship: \_\_\_\_\_

Residence: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office Address: \_\_\_\_\_

X This Declaration ends with this page-- page 2 of 2)

**PATENT**

Attorney's Docket No. D-350

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**COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

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As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

**TYPE OF DECLARATION**

This declaration is of the following type:

/X/ original

**INVENTORSHIP IDENTIFICATION**

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**TITLE OF INVENTION**

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ORTHOGONAL POLARIZATION AND FREQUENCY SELECTABLE WAVEGUIDE

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Country of Citizenship: U.S.A.

Residence: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Full name of third joint inventor, if any: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventor's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Country of Citizenship: \_\_\_\_\_

Residence: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office Address: \_\_\_\_\_

X This Declaration ends with this page-- page 2 of 2)